

genome represented in the synthetic target.

Oligonucleotide 11451 anneals to oligonucleotide 11454. Oligonucleotide 11450 anneals to oligo 11453.

The following solutions were assembled in triplicate and nanopure water added to a final volume of 20  $\mu$ L.

		0.3 ng	1 $\mu$ g	
	<u>Solution</u>	<u>Target</u>	<u>Probe</u>	<u>rlu</u>
10	1.	+	11451	391
	2.	+	11450	241
	3.	+	none	28
	4.	-	11451	248
	5.	-	11450	30
15	6.	-	none	24

The assembled solutions were incubated at 92°C for 5 minutes, then cooled at room temperature for 10 minutes. Master mix was prepared as in Example 1 using 10 units Klenow exo- polymerase and 4 units NDPK. Twenty microliters of master mix were added to each tube and incubated at 37°C for 15 minutes. Five microliters of each solution were then combined with 100  $\mu$ L of L/L reagent (Promega F202A) and light output measured immediately on a Turner® TD20/20 luminometer. The average relative light units (rlu) are recorded in the table above

Using each of the interrogation probes with the target appears to give strong net signal. The top probe (11451) however, gives very strong signal

alone, possibly due to hairpin formation, and is less suitable for interrogation. The bottom interrogation probe (11450) is the better for interrogation.

5      11453  
5' CTTGAAGCATAGTTCTTGTTTTTAACTTTGTCCATCTTGAGCCGCTTGA  
GTTGCCTTAGTTTTAATAGT 3'      SEQ ID NO:31

10      11454  
5' ACTATTAAACTAAGGCAACTCAAGCGGCTCAAGATGGACAAAGTTTA  
AAAACAAGAACTATGCTTCAAG 3'      SEQ ID NO:33

15      11451  
5' AGTTCTTGTTTTTAACTTTGTCCATCTTG 3'      SEQ ID NO:32

11450  
5' CAAGATGGACAAAGTTTAAAAACAAGAACT 3'      SEQ ID NO:34

20      Example 12:      Interrogation For Loss  
                            of Heterozygosity - CMV

                    The use of an interrogation assay to determine loss of heterozygosity with a synthetic cytomegalovirus (CMV) target is demonstrated in this example.

25                   The CMV target was chosen because the interrogating probe oligonucleotides 9211 (SEQ ID NO:35) and 9212 (SEQ ID NO:36) had been previously used and well characterized. Oligonucleotides 10800 (SEQ ID NO:37) and 10801 (SEQ ID NO:38) were annealed  
30      to produce a synthetic target, "A", representing a fragment of the CMV genome. Likewise,

oligonucleotides 10803 (SEQ ID NO:39) and 10805 (SEQ ID NO:40) were annealed to produce a synthetic target, "G" representing a fragment of the CMV genome. Targets A and G are identical except at one  
5 nucleotide position where they have the nucleotide resulting in their name. Both targets have SacI overhangs.

The targets were cloned into the SacI restriction site of pZERO-2 plasmid (Invitrogen) and  
10 transformed into TOP10 *E. coli* cells (Invitrogen). The presence of the correct nucleotide sequence in the A and G clones was confirmed by sequencing. However, the G clone was found to contain an unintended mutation at the nucleotide position three  
15 bases in from the 5' end of the region that anneals to the interrogation probes. Because this mismatch is near the 5' end of the interrogation probe annealing sequence, it should not affect the interrogation results.

20 The following five target solutions were created with the A and G clones:

1. Hetero: 125 pg A and 125 pg G/microliter
2. LOH A: 125 pg A and no G/microliter
- 25 3. LOH G: no A and 125 pg G/microliter
4. Mix Ag: 125 pg A and 62 pg G/microliter
5. Mix Ga: 62 pg A and 125 pg G/microliter

These target solutions were PCR amplified  
30 with the JH67 (SEQ ID NO:41) and 11077 (SEQ ID NO: 42) probes in the following reaction:

2  $\mu$ L Target solution  
 1  $\mu$ L Probes JH67 and 11077 (50 pmol each)  
 1  $\mu$ L 10 mM dNTPs  
 5  $\mu$ L 10X Taq buffer  
 5 1  $\mu$ L Taq DNA polymerase  
 40  $\mu$ L water

The PCR cycling parameters were: 96°C, 1 minute; (94°C, 15 seconds; 60°C, 30 seconds; 72°C, 45 seconds) x 15; 72°C, 45 seconds. The entire PCR reaction was then purified with 500  $\mu$ L Wizard™ PCR purification resin (Promega, A7170) according to manufacturer's instructions. The DNA was eluted with 30  $\mu$ L TE buffer. A standard interrogation reaction with 6  $\mu$ L target and 1  $\mu$ g interrogation probe, was performed with the exception that 2 units of Klenow exo- were used per reaction. Four microliters of the final reaction were combined with 100  $\mu$ L of L/L reagent and the relative light units measured.

20

		<u>Heterozygote</u>		<u>LOH A</u>		<u>LOH G</u>		<u>Mix Ag</u>		<u>Mix Ga</u>		<u>Oligo Alone</u>
	No oligo	30	40	65	29	34	51	19	59	26	41	-
25	A oligo	279	340	74	329	27	27	258	309	50	164	5.2
		308	372	76	339	20	26	351	330	83	167	5.2
	G oligo	302	324	37	91	285	272	127	106	245	302	6.3
		278	325	30	87	256	187	113	124	215	357	6.3
30	A:G ratio	1.01	1.10	2.26	3.76	0.09	0.11	2.54	2.78	0.29	0.50	

These data illustrate that LOH can be determined using this method with appropriate interrogation probes.

10800        5' CGTGTATGCCACTTTGATATTACACCCATGAACGTG  
CTCATCGACGTGAACCCGCACAACGAGCT 3'      SEQ ID NO:37

10801        5' CGTTGTGCGGGTTCACGTCGATGAGCACGTTTCATGG  
GTGTAATATCAAAGTGGCATAACGAGCT 3'      SEQ ID NO:38

10803        5' CGTGTATGCCACTTTGATATTACACCCGTGAACGTG  
CTCATCGACGTGAACCCGCACAACGAGCT 3'      SEQ ID NO:39

10805        5' CGTTGTGCGGGTTCACGTCGATGAGCACGTTTCACGG  
GTGTAATATCAAAGTGGCATAACGAGCT 3'      SEQ ID NO:40

JH67            5' TCACACAGGAAACAGCTATGACCATG 3'  
SEQ ID NO:41

11077        5' GCAAGGCGATTAAGTTGGGTAACG 3' (M13 forward  
probe)                                  SEQ ID NO:42

9211 5' CACTTTGATATTACACCCATG 3'      SEQ ID NO:35

9212 5' CACTTTGATATTACACCCGTG 3'      SEQ ID NO:36

Example 13: Determination of Viral Load

This example illustrates that the presence of viral nucleic acid in serum samples can be determined to a detection level of ten copies of viral nucleic acid per sample.

5           Hepatitis C Virus (HCV) RNA was isolated from infected or uninfected human serum samples. A two-step RT-PCR was performed using HCV-specific probes and about 1000 viral equivalents of RNA, and samples were interrogated using the interrogation  
10       probe HCV1 (SEQ ID NO:43).

          Two HCV positive samples, one HCV negative sample, and a water control were analyzed in duplicate. The interrogation reaction was added to 100  $\mu$ L of L/L reagent (Promega F202A) and the light  
15       output measured immediately on a Turner® TD20/20 luminometer. The average relative light unit values were as follows.

	Water control	38.6
20	HCV minus	239.0
	HCV positive (1)	1261.0
	HCV positive (2)	1390.0

          To determine the sensitivity of viral  
25       detection using this technology, RT-PCR was performed on HCV positive and HCV negative controls as well as samples estimated to contain 1000, 100, and 10 viral RNA copies. Twenty five microliters of each amplification reaction were purified using magnetic  
30       silica as follows, and eluted in 100  $\mu$ L water.

1. 200  $\mu$ L of a slurry containing 15  $\mu$ L  
MagneSil™ paramagnetic particles (Promega)  
in solution containing 0.4 M guanidine  
thiocyanate and 0.08 M potassium acetate  
5 were added to each sample.
2. The MagneSil™ paramagnetic particles were  
mixed in the solutions and held against the  
side of the tube with a magnet.
3. The particles were washed twice with 200  $\mu$ L  
10 of 70% ethanol by addition of the solution  
to the tubes, resuspension of the particles  
in the solution, recapture of the particles  
against the tube walls with the magnet and  
removal of the particle-free solution.
- 15 4. The particles were resuspended in fifty  
microliters of water.
5. 200  $\mu$ L 0.4 M GTC and 0.08 M potassium  
acetate were added to each.
6. Step 2 was repeated as described above  
20 except that three washes with 70% ethanol  
were performed.
7. The particles were resuspended in 100  $\mu$ L  
water, the particles were captured against  
the side of the tube, and the solution  
25 containing the purified DNA was transferred  
to a new tube.

Four microliters of the eluted DNA were interrogated  
using 1 microliter of the interrogation probe diluted  
to a total of twenty microliters with water. The  
30 nucleic acid solutions were heated to 95°C for three

minutes, then placed in a 37°C incubator for 10 minutes. The following master mix was assembled:

	10X DNA Polymerase Buffer (Promega M195)	20 µL
	40 mM Sodium Pyrophosphate (Promega C113)	5 µL
5	10U/µl Klenow Exo Minus (Promega M218)	5 µL
	NDPK (Sigma, NO379 at 10 U/µL in water)	1 µL
	ADP (Sigma A5285, 10 µM in water)	2 µL
	Water	<u>67 µL</u>
		100 µL

10                   Twenty microliters of master mix were added to each of the heated nucleotide mixes after incubation at 37°C for 10 minutes. The resulting reactions were incubated for 15 minutes at 37°C and then added to 100 µL L/L reagent (Promega, F202A) and

15                   the light produced was immediately read using a Turner® TD20/20 luminometer. The interrogation reaction was added to 100 µL of L/L reagent and the light output measured on a Turner® TD 20/20

luminometer. Ten copies of HCV are readily detected

20                   in this assay. The average relative light unit (rlu) values were as follows.

	<u>Sample</u>	<u>rlu</u>
	Water	49.0
25	Water	54.2
	HCV neg control	59.4
	HCV neg control	62.1
	HCV pos control	653.7
	HCV pos control	743.1
30	HCV 1000 copies	460.7



	HCV 1000 copies	429.5
	HCV 100 copies	405.1
	HCV 100 copies	404.3
	HCV 10 copies	184.9
5	HCV 10 copies	179.5

HCV1:

5' CTGCTAGCCGAGTAGTGTGGGTCGCGAAAGGCCTTGTGG 3'

SEQ ID NO:43

10

Example 14: Interrogation of DNA Sequences from  
Genetically Modified Organisms

According to European Union (EU) Regulation  
on Novel Foods and Novel Food Ingredients, adopted in  
15 1997, genetically modified foods must be labeled as  
such if they are "no longer equivalent" to their  
conventional counterparts. This includes when the  
foods have a different composition, use or  
nutritional value from the conventional food. The EU  
20 subsequently decided that the presence of just a  
fragment of genetically modified protein or DNA is  
enough to make the product "no longer equivalent" to  
conventional products for soya and maize and,  
therefore, such products require labeling.

25 Genetically modified organisms (GMO),  
particularly plants, are often genetically modified  
to include the exogenous specific DNA of interest  
along with an exogenous transcription sequence such  
as the 35S promoter and the NOS terminator. In this  
30 example, the DNA of soya and maize samples are  
analyzed for the presence or absence of the 35S

promoter and NOS terminator. The PCR Primers 35S-1 (SEQ ID NO:44) and 35S-2 (SEQ ID NO:45) were used to prepare a 235 bp PCR product. The Primers NOS-1 (SEQ ID NO:46) and NOS-2 (SEQ ID NO:47) were used to  
5 prepare a 220bp PCR product.

GMO positive and negative control DNA (20 ng) were PCR amplified using 50 pmol of the 35S promoter and NOS terminator PCR primer pairs. The PCR cycling profile was 94°C, 3 minutes; (94°C, 30  
10 seconds; 54°C, 40 seconds; 72°C, 1 minute) x 40; 72°C, 3 minutes. The resulting PCR products (25 µL) were purified using magnetic silica and eluted in 100 µL water as described in Example 13. Four microliters of the eluted PCR products were used in a standard  
15 interrogation assay as described in Example 13 and the relative light unit (rlu) results are detailed in the following table. The 35S interrogation probes used were 11211 (SEQ ID NO:48) and 11210 (SEQ ID NO:49). The NOS interrogation probes used were 11212  
20 (SEQ ID NO:50) and 11213 (SEQ ID NO:51).

		PCR	Interrogation	
	<u>DNA</u>	<u>Oligos</u>	<u>Oligos</u>	<u>rlu</u>
	GMO minus, soy	35S	11210	166.6
25	GMO minus, soy	35S	11210	172.0
	GMO minus, soy	35S	11211	206.8
	GMO minus, soy	35S	11211	205.8
	GMO minus, soy	35S	none	95.7
30	GMO minus, maize	35S	11210	245.0

	GMO minus, maize	35S	11210	254.3
	GMO minus, maize	35S	11211	271.3
	GMO minus, maize	35S	11211	275.7
	GMO minus, maize	35S	none	116.0
5				
	GMO positive, soy	35S	11210	1456.0
	GMO positive, soy	35S	11210	1442.0
	GMO positive, soy	35S	11211	1546.0
	GMO positive, soy	35S	11211	1529.0
10	GMO positive, soy	35S	none	865.0
	GMO positive, maize	35S	11210	1252.0
	GMO positive, maize	35S	11210	1299.0
	GMO positive, maize	35S	11211	1358.0
	GMO positive, maize	35S	11211	1361.0
15	GMO positive, maize	35S	none	705.6
	GMO minus, soy	NOS	11212	73.9
	GMO minus, soy	NOS	11213	75.8
	GMO minus, soy	NOS	none	76.1
20				
	GMO positive, soy	NOS	11212	615.0
	GMO positive, soy	NOS	11213	616.6
	GMO positive, soy	NOS	none	98.0

25                   The above data demonstrate that the  
interrogation reaction works for the identification  
of presence or absence of GMO DNA in DNA samples  
isolated from soy and maize products. The 35S PCR  
product gave high background values by itself, which  
30   can be reduced by using a primer with  
phosphorothioate linkages near the 5'-terminus for

the PCR reaction followed by exo6 treatment to remove one strand of the PCR product as described in Example 13 and below. The PCR primers 35S1 and NOS1 were resynthesized to have phosphorothioate linkages between the first five bases at the 5' end. The PCR reaction was repeated and the resulting PCR product treated with Exo6 and purified as described in Example 13.

Four microliters of the purified DNA were used for the standard interrogation assay using the NOS primer 11212 and the 35S primer 11211 with 5 units of Klenow exo-. The rlu data obtained are in the table below.

	<u>DNA</u>	<u>PCR oligos</u>	<u>Interrogation oligo</u>	<u>rlu</u>
15	GMO minus, soy	NOS	11212	52.3
	GMO minus, soy	NOS	11211	60.2
	GMO minus, soy	NOS	none	53.3
20	GMO positive, soy	NOS	11212	277.1
	GMO positive, soy	NOS	11211	84.4
	GMO positive, soy	NOS	none	75.7
25	GMO minus, soy	35S	11212	57.8
	GMO minus, soy	35S	11211	66.9
	GMO minus, soy	35S	none	54.6
	GMO positive, soy	35S	11212	99.7
30	GMO positive, soy	35S	11211	397.6
	GMO positive, soy	35S	none	86.0

	GMO positive, soy	35S + NOS 11212	249.4
	GMO positive, soy	35S + NOS 11211	290.1
	GMO positive, soy	35S + NOS 11211 + 11212	482.5
5	GMO positive, soy	35S + NOS none	70.5

This method greatly reduced the background from the 35S PCR product and permitted better discrimination between the GMO positive and GMO minus DNA samples. Also, this example again demonstrates the utility of the technology for multiplexing both the PCR reaction and the interrogation reaction. As seen in the last four reactions above, the data show that the use of multiple PCR probes and/or multiple interrogation probes leads to identification of GMO organisms.

#### 35S promoter PCR primers:

	35S-1	5' GATAGTGGGATTGTGCGTCA 3'	SEQ ID NO:44
20	35S-2	5' GCTCCTACAAATGCCATCA 3'	SEQ ID NO:45

#### NOS terminator PCR primers

	NOS-1	5' TTATCCTAGTTTGCGCGCTA 3'	SEQ ID NO:46
	NOS-2	5' GAATCCTGCTGCCGGTCTTG 3'	SEQ ID NO:47

25

#### 35S Interrogation oligonucleotide probes:

	11211	5' GCAAGTGGATTGATG 3'	SEQ ID NO:48
	11210	5' CCAACCACGTCTTCAAA 3'	SEQ ID NO:49

#### 30 NOS Interrogation oligonucleotide probes

	11212	5' TTTATGAGATGGGTTT 3'	SEQ ID NO:50
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11213

5' ATGATTAGAGTCCCG 3'

SEQ ID NO:51

5      Example 15: HPLC Separation of dNTPs  
                    After Interrogation Assay, but Prior to  
                    Phosphate Transfer and Light Production

10                   Large-volume pyrophosphorylation assays  
                    were performed on matched and mismatched probe/target  
                    hybrids. The released nucleotides were separated by  
                    high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) and  
                    their fractions collected. NDPK terminal phosphate  
                    transfer reactions were performed on these  
                    concentrated fractions and luciferase assays  
15                   conducted to illustrate discrimination between the  
                    original matched and mismatched hybrid treated  
                    samples.

20                   Target/probe hybrids were formed by  
                    combining 315 ng of the synthetic wild type CMV  
                    target oligonucleotide with either 10.5 µg wild type  
                    CMV probe for a matched hybrid, or 10.5 µg mutant CMV  
                    probe for a mismatched hybrid, and adding water to a  
                    final volume of 200 µL. The oligonucleotides were CV  
                    12 (SEQ ID NO:2), CV 15 (SEQ ID NO:5), and CV 16 (SEQ  
25                   ID NO:6), as previously described in Example 1.  
                    These solutions were heated to 95°C for at least 5  
                    minutes, then cooled at room temperature for at least  
                    10 minutes.

30                   The following master mix was prepared.

337.5 µL	Nanopure water (Promega, AA399)
90.0 µL	10X DNA Polymerase buffer (Promega,

M195A)

11.25  $\mu$ L                      40 mM NaPPi (Promega, C113)

5                      Master mix (210  $\mu$ L) was added to each of  
the above hybrid solutions and 5.8 units of Klenow  
exo- (Promega, M218A) were added to each. The  
solutions were then incubated at 37°C for 15 minutes  
and stored on ice. HPLC separation of the dNTPs was  
performed.

10                      HPLC separation of dATP, dCTP, dGTP and TTP  
was performed on a 100 X 4.6 mm, 3  $\mu$  Luna C18 column  
[Perrone and Brown, *J. Chromatography*, **317**:301-310  
(1984)] from Phenomenex. The column was eluted with  
a linear gradient of 97 percent buffer A (100 mM  
15                      triethylammonium acetate, pH 7) to 92 percent buffer  
A over a period of 12 minutes. The composition of  
buffer B is 80:20 acetonitrile:35 mM triethylammonium  
acetate. Detection was monitored by absorbance at  
250, 260 and 280 nm. Under these conditions, dCTP  
20                      was found to elute between 4 and 4.5 minutes, TTP and  
dGTP eluted as two peaks between 7 and 7.5 minutes,  
and dATP eluted from 9 to 9.5 minutes.

                    The fractions containing the free dNTPs  
were collected and lyophilized. Fraction one  
25                      contained dCTP, fraction two contained dGTP and TTP,  
and fraction three contained dATP.

                    Each fraction was reconstituted in 100  $\mu$ L  
of nanopure water. Ten microliters of each fraction,  
or 10  $\mu$ L of water as a control, were added to a 10  $\mu$ L  
30                      mixture of water, 10X DNA Polymerase Buffer, and ADP

so that the final concentration was 1X DNA pol buffer and 0.1  $\mu$ M ADP. NDPK (0.005 units) was added to each tube in one set of the tubes and an equal amount of water was added to each tube in the other set of tubes. Samples and controls were incubated at 37°C for 15 minutes, 10  $\mu$ L added to 100  $\mu$ L of L/L reagent and the light output was measured on a Turner® TD10/20 luminometer. The relative light units (rlu) results obtained are shown below:

10

					Avg
	<u>Sample</u>	<u>Trial 1</u>	<u>Trial 2</u>	<u>Trial 3</u>	<u>rlu</u>
	Matched hybrid with NDPK				
	Fraction 1	206.6	200.6	205.9	204.4
15	Fraction 2	839.4	851.6	833.9	841.6
	Fraction 3	1149.0	1150.0	1169.0	1156
	Mismatched hybrid with NDPK				
	Fraction 1	101.8	97.0	98.9	99.9
	Fraction 2	386.1	387.3	382.2	385.2
20	Fraction 3	412.4	409.9	416.5	412.9
	Match hybrid without NDPK				
	Fraction 1	6.8	6.5	--	6.6
	Fraction 2	10.9	11.5	--	11.2
	Fraction 3	33.0	37.8	--	35.4
25	Mismatched hybrid without NDPK				
	Fraction 1	6.2	6.7	--	6.4
	Fraction 2	8.3	8.4	--	8.4
	Fraction 3	13.4	13.5	--	13.4
	No dNTP	7.9	7.5	--	7.7

30

As is seen from the above data, the fraction one match:mismatch ratio is 2.1, fraction 2 match:mismatch ratio is 2.2 and fraction 3 match:mismatch ratio is 2.8. The data therefore



demonstrate the utility of using HPLC separation of individual nucleotides followed by NDPK conversion to ATP, the preferred substrate of luciferase. Fraction 3 provides a slightly higher match:mismatch ratio owing to the presence of dATP in the nucleotide HPLC fraction. Nevertheless, HPLC separation of identifier nucleotides is useful in the interrogation assays of the present invention.

10 CV12

5' CCAACAGACGCTCCACGTTCTTTCTGACGTATTCGTGCAGCATGGTCTGCG  
AGCATTCGTGGTAGAAGCGAGCT 3' SEQ ID NO:2

CV15 5' CTACCACGAATGCTCGCAGAC 3' SEQ ID NO:5

15

CV16 5' CTACCACGAATGCTCGCAGAT 3' SEQ ID NO:6

20 Example 16: Mass Spectrometry for  
Nucleotide Detection

The mass spectrometer uses the ratio of molecular mass to charge of various molecules to identify them. Nucleic acids are made up of four different base molecules, each with a different mass to charge ratio. In this example, the capability to use mass spectrometry for separation of the nucleotides that make up DNA is demonstrated.

The ESIMS (Electro Spray Ion Mass spectrometry) spectra of 1  $\mu$ M and 0.1  $\mu$ M NTP molecules were determined (Fisons Instruments, VG Platform). The samples were prepared by diluting 1:1

with acetonitrile/water/1%  $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}$ . A 20  $\mu\text{L}$  injection was made for each sample. Therefore, 10 picomoles of each dNTP are in the 1  $\mu\text{M}$  sample injection, and 1 picomole of each dNTP is in the 0.1  $\mu\text{M}$  sample injection.

Each of the dNTPs is observed in the 1  $\mu\text{M}$  sample along with the dNTP+ $\text{Na}^+$  peaks. There was a 485 peak also present, which is an impurity in the system or samples. The peaks for each of the dNTPs are significantly diminished in the 0.1  $\mu\text{M}$  sample; only the dATP peak is above the noise level. Therefore, the difference between the 1 and 0.1  $\mu\text{M}$  samples can be qualitatively determined, which indicates the ability to determine the difference between interrogation samples in which the probe and target are matched and mismatched at the 3'-terminal region of the probe.

Example 17: Detection of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) Drug-Resistant Mutants

Chemotherapeutic selection pressure *in vivo* often results in mutations within the genome of the infectious agent that the drug is intended to destroy. This demonstration of evolutionary adaptation is widely reported for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) under the selective pressure of protease inhibitors or reverse transcriptase inhibitors (Martinez-Picado, *J. Virology*, **73**:3744-3752, 1999; Back, *EMBO J.*, **15**:4040-4049, 1996).

The first viral mutants to be selected during therapy are typically those with single-amino-acid substitutions. Some of the nucleotides of the HIV reverse transcriptase (RT) and protease genes are known in the art to be "hotspots" for developing such point mutations. Additional mutations accumulate with ongoing therapy. After about 6 months to 1 year of treatment with AZT, HIV typically mutates the RT gene and so becomes resistant to treatment.

The ability to detect and identify such viral mutant genomes in a reliable and sensitive assay would assist with understanding the progression of the infection and with developing the best treatment regimens for infected individuals. Switching to a different treatment course before or as soon as a resistant mutant virus takes hold is important in prolonging patient life.

This example demonstrates that drug resistant mutations that occur within the HIV-1 reverse transcriptase gene, when under the selective pressure of reverse transcriptase inhibitors, such as the nucleoside analog drugs AZT and ddI, can be detected using the process of the invention. Three specific "hotspot" sites of RT mutation were chosen for study. These three mutations all exist within a short region of the RT gene, spanning about 10 amino acids, from codon 65 to 75 of the protein.

Codon 67 (Site 1) of RT changes from GAC to AAC in the presence of the drug AZT, codon 70 (Site 2) changes from AAA to AGA in the presence of AZT, and codon 75 (Site 3) changes from GTA to ATA in the

presence of the combination of drugs AZT and ddI.  
Target oligonucleotides were synthesized to span  
codons 65 through 81 of the RT genome of HIV-1 strain  
HXB2 wild type genome as well as oligonucleotides  
5 that vary only at one position as defined above for  
Site 1, Site 2, and Site 3 point mutations. Probe  
oligonucleotides exactly complementary to the wild  
type target and to the mutant targets at these three  
sites were also synthesized. The sequence and names  
10 of these oligonucleotides are listed below.

The probe oligonucleotides were dissolved  
in TE Buffer to a final concentration of 0.5 µg/µL.  
The target oligonucleotides were dissolved in TE  
Buffer to a final concentration of 5 µg/mL. One  
15 microliter of target was combined with 1 µL of probe  
and 18 µL of water; and for the controls, 1 µL of  
each oligonucleotide was combined with 19 µL of  
water. These solutions were then heated at 95°C for 3  
minutes and cooled at room temperature for 10  
20 minutes. Twenty microliters of master mix were then  
added to each tube. The master mix is described  
below.

Master Mix:

25	10X DNA Polymerase buffer (Promega, M195A)	120 µL
	40 mM Sodium pyrophosphate	15 µL
	Klenow exo- enzyme (1 U/µL; Promega, M218A)	15 µL
	NDPK (1 U/µL)	6 µL
	ADP (10 µM)	12 µL
30	Nanopure water	432 µL

The tubes with the master mix added were then incubated for 15 minutes at 37°C. Five microliters of the solutions were then combined with L/L reagent (Promega, F202A) and the light output was measured on a Turner® TD20/20 luminometer. The relative light unit (rlu) data obtained are listed below.

10

	<u>Solution</u>	<u>Target</u>	<u>Probe</u>	<u>Reading 1</u>	<u>Reading 2</u>	<u>Reading 3</u>
	1)	11814 (wt*)	--	2.55	3.82	10.78
15	2)	11815 (mut1*)	--	2.54	2.57	2.99
	3)	-- (wt1)	11808	162.8	207.2	165.5
	4)	-- (mut1)	11809	2.81	2.17	2.20
20	5)	11816 (mut2)	--	3.84	3.98	3.81
	6)	-- (wt2)	11810	4.57	4.77	5.29
25	7)	-- (mut2)	11811	3.84	3.98	3.81
	8)	11817 (mut3)	--	2.04	1.64	1.44
	9)	-- (wt3)	11812	2.36	2.57	2.41
30	10)	-- (mut3)	11813	4.05	2.06	1.77
	11)	11814 (wt)	11808 (wt1)	418.7	711.6	682.1
35	12)	11814	11809	20.69	29.05	21.25

		(wt)	(mut1)			
	13)	11815	11808	218.4	185.6	118.1
		(mut1)	(wt1)			
	14)	11815	11809	682.6	737.8	599.7
5		(mut1)	(mut1)			
	15)	11814	11810	1055.0	920.2	744.7
		(wt)	(wt2)			
	16)	11814	11811	175.3	188.1	171.1
		(wt)	(mut2)			
10	17)	11815	11810	136.9	121.0	114.4
		(mut2)	(wt2)			
	18)	11815	11811	822.3	865.9	729.0
		(mut2)	(mut2)			
	19)	11814	11812	31.49	33.22	43.83
15		(wt)	(wt3)			
	20)	11814	11813	2.55	3.79	2.49
		(wt)	(mut3)			
	21)	11815	11812	5.26	6.00	6.33
		(mut2)	(wt3)			
20	22)	11815	11813	77.58	78.46	82.85
		(mut2)	(mut3)			
	23)	no DNA		2.18	2.48	1.37

\* wt = wild type; mut = mutant. wt and mut a, 2, and 3 are defined hereinafter.

25

All three HIV RT drug-resistance mutations were detectable with discrimination of mutant:wild type rlu ratios ranging from about 3 to about 7. Probe 11808, which is directed to site one and is completely complementary to wild type target, had high background values when tested alone. The other oligonucleotides all had acceptably low levels of background.

30

Target and Probe Sequences

11808      5' CCATTTAGTACTGTCT 3'      SEQ ID NO:52  
HIV WT Probe Site 1

5

11809      5' CCATTTAGTACTGTTT 3'      SEQ ID NO:53  
HIV Mutant Probe Site 1

10

11810      5' CTAGTTTCTCCATT 3'      SEQ ID NO:54  
HIV WT Probe Site 2

11811      5' CTAGTTTCTCCATCT 3'      SEQ ID NO:55  
HIV Mutant Probe Site 2

15

11812      5' TTCTCTGAAATCTACT 3'      SEQ ID NO:56  
HIV WT Probe Site 3

11813      5' TTCTCTGAAATCTATT 3'      SEQ ID NO:57  
HIV Mutant Probe Site 3

20

11814      5' AAAAAAGACAGTACTAAATGGAGAAACTAGTA  
GATTTTCAGAGAACTTAA 3'      SEQ ID NO:58  
HIV WT Target

25

11815      5' AAAAAAACAGTACTAAATGGAGAAACTAGTAGA  
TTTCAGAGAACTTAA 3'      SEQ ID NO:59  
HIV Mutant Target Site 1

30

11816      AAAAAAGACAGTACTAGATGGAGAAACTAGTAGATTTTCAG  
AGAACTTAA 3'      SEQ ID NO:60  
HIV Mutant Target Site 25'

11817        5'AAAAAAGACAGTACTAAATGGAGAAACTAA  
TAGATTTTCAGAGAACTTAA 3'                    SEQ ID NO:61  
HIV Mutant Target Site 3

5

Example 18: Detection of *E. coli* repetitive sequence  
without nucleic acid amplification

In this example repetitive sequence in *E. coli* is detected without the need for amplification  
10 of the target sequence prior to pyrophosphorylation.  
This target sequence is denoted as 'colirep'.

Oligonucleotide 11707 (SEQ ID NO:62) is totally  
complementary to a segment of colirep DNA sequence.  
Twelve microliters of oligonucleotide 11707 solution  
15 (1mg/mL) were combined with 204  $\mu$ L of water to make  
solution A. Another solution was prepared by  
combining 4  $\mu$ L of 11707 (1 mg/mL) with 204  $\mu$ L water  
and 8  $\mu$ L 10 mM Tris, pH 8.0 to make solution B. The  
*E. coli* is Sigma cat#D4889, *E. coli* Strain B ultra  
20 pure.

Four nanograms (2  $\mu$ L) *E. coli* DNA were combined  
with 18  $\mu$ L solution A and with 18  $\mu$ L solution B in  
separate tubes. Similarly, 40 ng *E. coli* DNA was  
combined with 18  $\mu$ L solution A and with 18  $\mu$ L  
25 solution B in separate tubes. These solutions were  
then incubated at 92°C for 3 minutes and cooled at  
room temperature for 15 minutes. The following  
master mix was assembled:

30        10X DNA Polymerase buffer        240  $\mu$ L



	40 mM NaPPi	30 $\mu$ L
	Klenow exo- (10 U/ $\mu$ L)	30 $\mu$ L
	NDPK (1 U/ $\mu$ L)	12 $\mu$ L
	10 $\mu$ M ADP (Sigma)	24 $\mu$ L
5	water	864 $\mu$ L

Twenty microliters of master mix were added to each reaction and they were then incubated at 37°C for 15 minutes. One hundred microliters of L/L Reagent were then added and the relative light output (rlu) immediately measured with a Turner® TD 20/20 luminometer. The rlu were:

	<u>Solution</u>	<u>rlu-1</u>	<u>rlu-2</u>	<u>rlu-3</u>	<u>Average</u>
15	Tris	2.85	3.562	3.059	3.157
	11707 (A)	13.69	12.13	13.67	13.16
	11707 (B)	7.473	7.234	6.981	7.259
	40 ng DNA+Tris	75.62	75.52	73.24	74.79
	40 ng DNA				
20	+ 11707 (A)	97.71	134.2	105.1	112.3
	40 ng DNA				
	+ 11707 (B)	81.46	87.56	76.28	81.77
	4 ng DNA+Tris	6.719	8.084	5.882	6.895
	4 ng DNA				
25	+ 11707 (A)	24.50	25.97	25.17	25.21
	4 ng DNA				
	+ 11707 (B)	15.69	17.22	16.99	16.63

The data reflect that oligonucleotide probe 11707 can detect *E. coli* DNA without amplification by a process of the invention.

5 Interrogation oligonucleotide:

11707 5' AGTGACTGGGG 3' SEQ ID NO:62

Example 19: Digestion of PhiX 174 *HinFI* Fragments

10 Polynucleotides encountered in nature are often double stranded. The DNA fragments generated by digestion of PhiX 174 DNA using endonuclease *HinFI* are double-stranded DNA fragments of various sizes. In order to test whether double stranded DNA could be  
15 detected, PhiX 174 DNA was directly used as a target nucleic acid substrate or digested with nucleases to produce nucleotides that could be converted to nucleoside triphosphates as in previous examples.

The following conditions were used to  
20 digest DNA fragments from bacteriophage PhiX 174. The following materials were placed in three 1.5 mL polypropylene tubes: 50 µL of PhiX 174 *HinFI* fragments (Promega G175A, Lot #773603); 40 µL 5 mM MgSO<sub>4</sub>; 5 µL Exo III buffer (10X) (Promega E577B,  
25 4853216), and 5 µL Nanopure water. Fifty microliters TE buffer and 40 µL 5 mM MgSO<sub>4</sub>; 5 µL ExoIII buffer (10X) and 5 µL Nanopure water were added to one sample. Two of the samples containing PhiX 174 DNA were further treated with 2 µL Exo III (Promega  
30 M181A, 5512708) and the tubes placed in a 37°C water

bath for 60 minutes. ExoIII was also added to the sample without DNA and the sample incubated at 37°C 60 minutes.

At this time, 800 µL Nanopure water and 100 µL (10X) S1 Nuclease Buffer (Promega, M577A, Lot #6748605) were added to all samples. Three microliters S1 nuclease (Promega, E576B, Lot #789881) were then added to all samples. All samples were incubated at 37°C for 30 minutes.

Two hundred microliters from each of the three tubes containing DNA were diluted with 300 µL 1X TE Buffer and the absorbance read at 260 nm using a Beckman DU 650 spectrophotometer. The readings recorded were: tube one (no nuclease addition), 0.3073; tube two (treatment with Exo III), 0.5495; tube three (treatment with Exo III and S1), 0.5190. The increased absorbance values of the tubes treated with nuclease indicate that the polymer was digested. These digests were subsequently used in other studies (see Example 22, below).

#### Example 20: Self-annealing Interrogation Probe

This example illustrates use of a different type of oligonucleotide probe that is used to form a hairpin structure in the interrogation technology of this invention. This study demonstrates a method for eliminating the need for adding a probe specific to the interrogation site to the interrogation reaction.

Here, the oligonucleotide probe anneals to the target strand downstream of (3' to) the

10

15

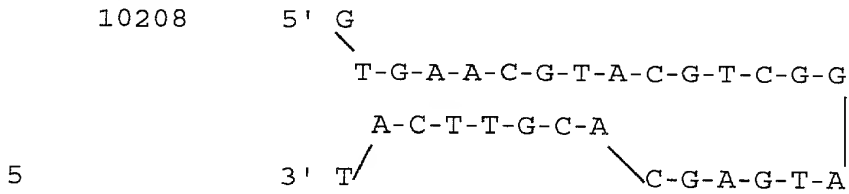
20

SEQ ID NO: 63

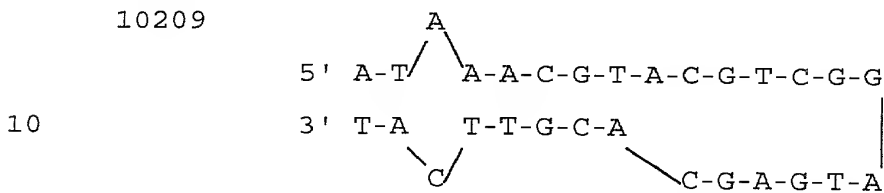
25

3' T-A-C-T-T-G-C-A  
C-G-A-G-T-A

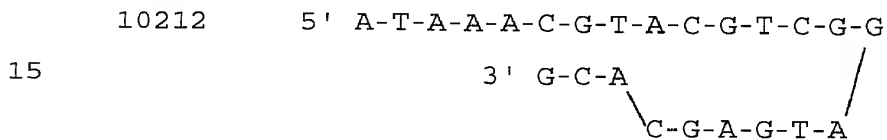
SEQ ID NO:64



SEQ ID NO:65



SEQ ID NO:66



A 5  $\mu$ L (5  $\mu$ g) aliquot of each of the four probes was diluted to 100  $\mu$ L with nanopure water. They were then sequentially diluted 1:10 to a final dilution factor of 1:100,000. Twenty microliters of the diluted probes were heated, in separate tubes, at 95°C for 3 minutes and cooled to room temperature for 10 minutes to permit self-annealing. Twenty microliters of Master Mix, as described in Example 1, were then added to each tube and the tubes were incubated at 37°C for 15 minutes. Ten microliters of the solutions were added to 100  $\mu$ L of L/L reagent (Promega, F202A) and relative light units measured immediately with a Turner® TD20/20 luminometer. The no-probe control resulted in 57.24 relative light

units and the remaining probe results are reported below in relative light units (rlu).

5	Log	Probe			
	<u>dilution</u>	<u>10207</u>	<u>10208</u>	<u>10209</u>	<u>10212</u>
	-5	44.89	56.22	57.57	57.80
	-4	85.21	64.56	58.26	63.15
	-3	297.7	70.53	79.12	82.65
	-2	970.5	108.4	80.06	106.7

10

Probe 10207 worked as an efficient target for interrogation as expected, with probe 10208 providing the anticipated negative results. Probe 10212 has only a three base match so it may be un-extended, thus resulting in the low values. Probe 10209 likely has the 3' terminal nucleotide unannealed when the hairpin forms due to the mismatch at the third nucleotide in from the 3' end. Such an unannealed 3' terminal nucleotide would account for the low rlu values.

20

10207      5' ATGAACGTACGTCGGATGAGCACGTTTCAT 3'

SEQ ID NO:63

25      10208      5' GTGAACGTACGTCGGATGAGCACGTTTCAT 3'

SEQ ID NO:64

10209      5' ATAAACGTACGTCGGATGAGCACGTTTCAT 3'

SEQ ID NO:65

30

10212 5' ATAAACGTACGTCGGATGAGCACG 3'

SEQ ID NO:66

5 Example 21: Interrogation with a  
Self-Annealing Primer

This example and Fig. 2 illustrate use of a  
different type of oligonucleotide probe, a "REAPER™"  
10 probe in a process of this invention. This example  
demonstrates a method for eliminating the need for  
adding a probe specific to the interrogation site to  
the interrogation reaction.

Here, the oligonucleotide first probe  
15 (SEQ ID NO:68), at its 3'-end, anneals to the target  
strand (SEQ ID NO:67) at a position downstream of (3'  
to) the interrogation position in the target strand  
(Fig. 2A). The probe has at its 5'-end an unannealed  
region of nucleotides including about 5 to about 20  
20 nucleotides that are identical to a region on the  
target strand including the interrogation position.  
This region of identity is present in the same  
orientation on both the target and the probe strands.

The annealed 3'-end of the probe is then  
25 extended through the interrogation position of the  
target strand forming what is referred to as a first  
extended probe and an extended first hybrid as is  
illustrated in Fig.2B (SEQ ID NO:69). The extended  
first hybrid is denatured and a second probe (SEQ ID  
30 NO:70) is annealed to the first extended probe to  
form a second hybrid. This second probe is  
complementary to the first extended probe strand at a

region downstream of the interrogation position on the first extended probe strand (Fig. 2C).

The second probe is then extended and a second extended hybrid is formed as illustrated in Fig. 2D. The second extended hybrid is comprised of the first extended probe and second extended probe (SEQ ID NO:71).

The strands of the second extended hybrid are denatured and permitted to renature to form a hairpin structure. Upon hairpin formation, the first extended probe forms a hairpin structure that has a 3'-overhang, whereas the second extended probe forms a hairpin structure that contains a 5'-overhang that provides a substrate for depolymerization. The second extended probe strand is then depolymerized and the analytical output obtained as described elsewhere herein. The analytical output determines the presence or absence of the original target strand or of a particular base in the original target strand as is also discussed elsewhere herein.

SEQ ID NO:67 oligonucleotide is diluted to 1 mg/mL in water. SEQ ID NO:70 oligonucleotide is diluted to 1 mg/mL in water. One microliter of each solution is combined with 18  $\mu$ L water. The solution is heated to 95°C for 5 minutes then is cooled at room temperature for 10 minutes to permit oligonucleotides of SEQ ID NOs:67 and 70 to anneal.

To this solution are added dNTP mixture to a final concentration of 0.25 mM for each dNTP, 10X Klenow buffer to a final concentration of 1X, and 5 U of Klenow enzyme. The tube with these components is



incubated at 37°C for 30 minutes. The extended first hybrid DNA so formed (containing SEQ ID NO: 69) is purified (Qiagen, Mermaid system) and eluted into 50 µl of water.

5                   To this solution of the purified extended first hybrid is added 1 µl SEQ ID NO: 70 oligonucleotide (1 mg/mL) as second probe. The solution is then heated to 95°C for 5 minutes and is cooled at room temperature to permit 69 and 70 to  
10                   anneal as illustrated in Fig. 2C to form the second hybrid. To this solution are added a dNTP mixture to a final concentration of 0.25 mM for each dNTP, 10X Klenow buffer to a final concentration of 1X, and 5 U of Klenow enzyme. The tube with these components is  
15                   incubated at 37°C for 30 minutes to form a second extended hybrid that contains a second extended probe (oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 71).

                  The SEQ ID NO: 71/69 second extended hybrid DNA (Fig. 2D) formed is purified (Qiagen, Mermaid  
20                   system) to separate the extended hybrid from the unreacted dNTPs and eluted into 50 µl water. (Alternatively, the original 68 oligo is biotinylated at it's 5'-end and this biotin is then also present in strand of SEQ ID NO: 69. This biotinylated strand  
25                   69 is then denatured from strand 71 and removed from the solution with streptavidin coated paramagnetic particles according to the manufacturer's instructions (Promega, Z5481) and the 71 hairpin structure is allowed to form as below).

This hybrid solution is then heated to 95°C for 5 minutes diluted to 100 µl with water and is cooled on ice for 10 minutes to permit hairpin structure formation.

- 5 The following master mix is assembled and mixed.

Component	Amount
10X DNA Pol Buffer (Promega, M195A)	200 µL
Klenow exo- (1 U/µL) (Promega M218B)	12.5 µL
40 mM Sodium Pyrophosphate (Promega C350B)	25 µL
NDPK (1 U/µL)	10 µL
10uM ADP (Sigma A5285)	20 µL
Water	732.5 µL

- Twenty microliters of this master mix are added to 20 µL of the above hairpin-containing solutions after cooling, and the resulting mixtures are heated at 37°C for 15 minutes. After this incubation, duplicate 4 µL samples of the solution are removed, added to 100 µL of L/L Reagent (Promega, F202A) and the light produced by the reaction is measured immediately using a Turner® TD20/20 luminometer. A positive analytical output at levels over background (no enzyme) indicates that a matched base was present at the 3'-terminus of the hairpin structure and this further indicates the presence of the target strand, and for this particular example,
- 10
- 15

it also indicates the presence of a G base at the interrogation position of the target.

5' CCCGGAGAGACCTCCTTAAGGGGCCATATTATTTTCGTCGATTCCAGTGTT  
5 GGCCAAACGGAT 3' SEQ ID NO: 67

5' GGGGCCATATTATTTTCGCCGTTTGGCCAACACTGGAATCGA 3'  
SEQ ID NO: 68

10 5' GGGGCCATATTATTTTCGCCGTTTGGCCAACACTGGAATCGACGAAATAAT  
ATGGCCCCCTTAAGGAGGTCTCTCCGGG 3' SEQ ID NO: 69

5' CCCGGAGAGACCTCCT 3' SEQ ID NO: 70

15 5' CCCGGAGAGACCTCCTTAAGGGGCCATATTATTTTCGTCGATTCCAGTGTT  
GGCCAAACGGCGAAATAATATGGCCCC 3' SEQ ID NO: 71

Example 22: Detection of PhiX 174 *Hin*F1  
Fragments Using Nucleases, PRPP  
20 Synthetase, NDPK

This example demonstrates the detection of  
DNA by digestion of the polymer to nucleoside  
monophosphates using nucleases, transformation of the  
nucleoside monophosphates to nucleoside triphosphates  
25 using PRPP Synthetase and PRPP along with  
transformation of ADP to ATP using the nucleoside  
triphosphates generated by the action of PRPP  
Synthetase, and detection of the ATP using  
luciferase. A sample of deoxynucleotide (Poly (dA))  
30 was prepared as described in Example 19. Different

amounts of deoxynucleotide were used in the reactions as presented in Table 30.

The following additions were made to each reaction: 2  $\mu$ L PRPP, 2  $\mu$ L PRPP Synthetase, and 20  $\mu$ L PRPP Synthetase buffer. The reactions proceeded at 37°C for 28 minutes, at which time the reactions were transferred to 100  $\mu$ l LAR Buffer containing 2  $\mu$ L ADP and 2  $\mu$ L NDPK. This second reaction was permitted to proceed at room temperature for 20 minutes. The amount of ATP produced was measured by the addition of 10 ng of luciferase followed by measuring light output with a luminometer. The data are presented in table below. These data show that this combination of enzymes permitted detection of DNA.

Reaction	Nucleotide	Amount In Reaction	Light Units
1	dAMP	200 ng, 600 pmoles	1018
2	dAMP	20 ng, 60 pmoles	636
3	dAMP	2 ng, 6 pmoles	178
4	dAMP	200 pg, 600 fmoles	83
5	none	zero ng	69
6	PhiX 174 only	100 ng (= 300 pmoles dNMP; about 75 pmoles dAMP)	46
7	PhiX 174 + ExoIII	100 ng	472
8	PhiX 174 + Exo + S1	100 ng	448
9	No DNA + Exo + S1	zero ng	55

Example 23: Comparison of Thermophilic DNA  
Polymerases in a One-Step 70°C  
Interrogation Reaction

In this example, four different  
5 thermophilic DNA polymerases were used along with the  
thermophilic NDPK from *Pfu* in an interrogation  
reaction. The polymerases used were Taq (Promega,  
M166F), *Pfu* (*Pyrococcus furiosus* strain Vc1 DSM3638,  
Promega, M774A), *Tvu* (*Thermoactinomyces vulgaris*,  
10 purified at Promega), and *Ath* (*Anaeocellum*  
*thermophilum*, purified at Promega).

Cytomegalovirus (CMV) synthetic targets  
were generated by combining wild type oligonucleotide  
primers 9162 (SEQ ID NO:72) and 9165 (SEQ ID NO:73)  
15 or mutant oligonucleotide primers 9163 (SEQ ID NO:74)  
and 9166 (SEQ ID NO:75). The interrogation  
oligonucleotides used were wild type sequence 9211  
(SEQ ID NO:35) and mutant sequence 9212 (SEQ ID  
NO:36).

20 Five nanograms of either the wild type or  
the mutant target (2.5 ng each of 9162 and 9165 for  
wild type or 9163 and 9166 for mutant) were combined  
with 1 µg of either the wild type probe, the mutant  
probe, or no probe, and water to a final volume of 20  
25 µL. The solutions were heated for 5 minutes at 95°C  
then cooled for 10 minutes at room temperature.  
Twenty microliters of 2X master mix were then added  
to each solution, and each was further incubated at  
70°C for 10 minutes. Four microliters of each  
30 solution were added to 100 µL of L/L Reagent (Promega  
F202A) and the relative light units (rlu) measured on

a Turner® TD20/20 luminometer. The various combinations of target and probe assayed and their average resulting rlu values, corrected for background values, from duplicate solutions are listed below.

2X Master Mix:

100 µL 10X Thermophilic DNA polymerase buffer  
(Promega, M190A)

10 100 µL 15 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub> (Promega, A351B)

25 µL 40 mM NaPPi (Promega, E350B)

10 µL 10 µM ADP (Sigma, A-5285)

5 µL Thermophilic polymerase (1 U enzyme/reaction)

15 5 µl *Pfu* NDPK (0.5 U/µL) (see Example 25 for enzyme purification; 0.1 U/rxn))

275 µL water

				match:mismatch	
	<u>Polymerase</u>	<u>Target</u>	<u>Probe</u>	<u>rlu</u>	<u>ratio</u>
20	<i>Taq</i>	wild type	wild type	129	128:1
		wild type	mutant	-2	
		mutant	mutant	62	95:1
		mutant	wild type	0.65	
25	<i>Pfu</i>	wild type	wild type	121	20:1
		wild type	mutant	6	
		mutant	mutant	34	1:2
		mutant	wild type	54	
30	<i>Tvu</i>	wild type	wild type	898	89:1
		wild type	mutant	10	
		mutant	mutant	1075	66:1

	mutant	wild type	16	
Ath	wild type	wild type	327	327:1
	wild type	mutant	0	
	mutant	mutant	244	136:1
5	mutant	wild type	1.8	

9162 5' CGTGTATGCCACTTTGATATTACACCCATGAACGTG  
 10 CTCATCGACGTCAACCCGCACAACGAGCT 3' SEQ ID NO:72

9165 5' CGTTGTGCGGGTTCACGTCGATGAGCACGTTCATGG  
 GTGTAATATCAAAGTGGCATAACGAGCT 3' SEQ ID NO:73

15 9163 5' CGTGTATGCCACTTTGATATTACACCCGTGAACGTG  
 CTCATCGACGTCAACCCGCACAACGAGCT 3' SEQ ID NO:74

9166 5' CGTTGTGCGGGTTCACGTCGATGAGCACGTTCACGG  
 GTGTAATATCAAAGTGGCATAACGAGCT 3' SEQ ID NO:75

20 9211 5'CACTTTGATATTACACCCATG 3' (wild type primer)  
 SEQ ID NO:35

25 9212 5'CACTTTGATATTACACCCGTG 3' (mutant primer)  
 SEQ ID NO:36

From the foregoing, it will be observed that numerous modifications and variations can be effected without departing from the true spirit and scope of the present invention. It is to be understood that  
 30 no limitation with respect to the specific examples

presented is intended or should be inferred. The disclosure is intended to cover by the appended claims modifications as fall within the scope of the claims.